

REMARKS

Claims 40-109 are currently pending, with claims 40, 47, 55, 66, 73, 81 and 89 being independent. Claims 40, 55, 66, 81 and 89 have been amended, with the amendments finding support in the application at page 31, lines 11-13. No new matter has been introduced.

Claims 47-62, 64 and 65 have been rejected as being unpatentable over Tang (U.S. Patent No. 5,684,365) in view of Forrest (U.S. Patent No. 6,310,360) and Kimura (U.S. Patent No. 6,518,941). With respect to independent claim 47 and its dependent claims, applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection because neither Tang, Forrest, Kimura, nor any proper combination of the three describes or suggests an electroluminescent element that includes a thin film including a luminescent material expressed by the formula recited in claim 47. While the rejection asserts that this feature is taught by Tang in the organic electroluminescent layer 82 of Fig. 8 and col. 8, lines 15-44, applicant disagrees. In particular, the material discussed at col. 8, lines 15-44 is not a luminescent layer as recited in claim 47 and, instead, is part of a hole injection layer. As noted by Tang at col. 8, lines 4-8, the recombination and the luminescence in Tang occurs within the electron injecting and transporting zone, which, as noted by Tang at col. 7, lines 60-65, is separated from the hole injection layer by a hole transporting layer. Accordingly, Tang's hole injection layer does not emit light and cannot qualify as a luminescent material as recited in claim 47. As Forrest and Kimura do not remedy this failure of Tang, the rejection should be withdrawn for at least this reason.

With respect to independent claim 55 and its dependent claims, applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection because neither Tang, Forrest, Kimura, nor any proper combination of the three describes or suggests an electroluminescent element that is configured to obtain a luminous efficiency of 9%, as recited in claim 55. While Tang mentions luminous efficiency as being a desirable property of an organic EL material at col. 2, lines 50-57, Tang provides no indication that Tang's electroluminescent element is configured to obtain a luminous efficiency of 9%. Forrest and Kimura are silent as to the luminous efficiency. Accordingly, for at least these reasons, the rejection of claim 55 and its dependent claims should be withdrawn.

Claims 40-46, 63 and 66-109 also have been rejected as being unpatentable over Tang in view of Forrest and Kimura. With respect to independent claims 40, 66, 81 and 89, and their dependent claims, applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection because, as discussed above with respect to claim 55, neither Tang, Forrest, Kimura, nor any proper combination of the three describes or suggests an electroluminescent element that is configured to obtain a luminous efficiency of 9%, as now recited in claims 40, 66, 81 and 89.

With respect to independent claim 73 and its dependent claims, applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection because neither Tang, Forrest, Kimura, nor any proper combination of the three describes or suggests a p-channel transistor having the features recited in claim 73. The rejection indicates that a p-channel transistor is taught by Figs. 1-8 of Tang. However, Tang, in those figures and elsewhere, appears to only describe n-channel transistors. Accordingly, for at least these reasons, the rejection of claim 73 and its dependent claims should be withdrawn.

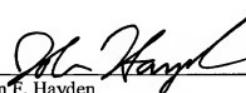
Applicants submit that all claims are in condition for allowance

The fee in the amount of \$120 in payment of the one-month extension fee is being paid concurrently herewith on the Electronic Filing system (EFS) by way of Deposit Account authorization. Please apply any other charges or credits to deposit account 06-1050.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: 8/7/08

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